

# GRAND JURY ISS NOW AFTER HANNA

State Attorney Asks Investigation of  
Rumors About Bribery.

## GRAVE CHARGES ARE MADE

Legislator's Wife Says Hanna Hinted  
Bribery for Her Husband's Vote.

## NO FLOPS WERE MADE YESTERDAY

Telegram from Republicans to the  
Anti-Hanna Men of Their Party.  
Senator Brice Also Gives  
Advice to the Demo-  
crats.

Columbus, O., January 5.—(Special.)—The Evening Press, in a special edition issued at 6 this evening, states that Charles W. Voorhees, state's attorney for this county, has referred to the grand jury which has just opened a regular session, certain statements that have come to him tending to show that Senator Marcus A. Hanna, now in this city managing his fight for election to the senate, has attempted to improperly influence a number of members of the legislature.

The principal ground for the action of the state's attorney is said to be the published statements of Mrs. Griffith, wife of Representative J. E. Griffith, of Union county, in regard to the kidnapping of her husband and herself from the Southern hotel by agents of Senator Hanna last Sunday night. The substance of her statement is that Senator Hanna, after asking her to use her influence with her husband to induce him to vote for Mr. Hanna for United States senator, told her that it would be worth as much as ten years to do as he said.

Mrs. Griffith said this evening that as her husband made out \$2,000 per annum, she understood that he would get about \$20,000 for helping Senator Hanna. Two other members of the legislature are expected to give evidence on this point to the grand jury. They are George Spillmeyer, of Cincinnati, and Chris Monroe, of Hamilton county. They are members of the house.

There are out of the city tonight and the details of the testimony they are expected to give is not known.

## Both Branches Adjourned.

Both branches of the legislature have adjourned till Monday. But both sides of the senatorial contest remain in conference daily and nightly at the Nell house and at the Great Southern hotel. The supreme and secret work will continue till next Tuesday, when the two branches of the legislature vote separately for senator.

The doubtful members made no move today. They remain doubtful and they are receiving the united and untiring attention of the legislative steering committees and outside workers.

Letters and telegrams from protesting republican clubs and committees, and others, continue to pour in from the counties on the governor and the republican members who are co-operating with the democrats.

## As to Secretary Sherman.

In reply to the reports about Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, Congressman Grosvenor and others being made the republican senatorial nominee, Senator Hanna said positively today that he would never retire. He says he was not named by the Toledo dispatch as a senatorial nominee because he did not want to be. If he is defeated, the responsibility for disregarding the decree of the state convention will rest on those who are now co-operating with the democrats. The republican insists that he will never withdraw even if defeat should become inevitable, but he still insists that he will win out before another Hanna. Mr. Kurtz and other leaders are now almost worn out and they evidently have a long struggle still ahead of them.

The standing committees have not been announced in either house, "the commission" is using the patronage to hold their line.

Lewis C. Bernard, the democratic leader from Cincinnati and the manager for John R. McLean, said tonight:

"There will be no election for a long series of ballots. The democrats will scatter their votes."

This is known to mean that the democrats were not able to agree in their caucus on a candidate. The anti-Hanna republicans announce positively that under no circumstances will they vote for a democrat. They will continue the deadlock indefinitely rather than elect a democrat senator.

## In the Legislature.

At 11 a. m. both branches of the legislature met in joint assembly to canvass the vote of the last state election. It was a dull proceeding in strong and short three votes. At the same hour and place one week hence, when the two houses assemble together for joint balloting for United States senator. During the two hours devoted to canvassing the vote the senators and representatives put in the time conferring on the senatorial contest, and it was the consensus of opinion that Hanna was short three votes, and that the opposition was becoming more concentrated for Kurtz for the short term and Bushnell for the long term.

There was much talk in the lobbies about the reference to Senators Forsaker and Hanna in the discussion of the fifty-year street railway franchise law. The republicans said Hanna was not senator two years ago, not then chairman of the national committee or in any other public capacity, and that Hanna did not come to the state capitol, appear before the committees and lobby with the members,

as they said, the senior Ohio senator did do.

The scenes at the Nell house and the Great Southern hotel today were continued with increased bitterness and counter charges, but no changes are believed to have been made at either headquarters.

At the Great Southern hotel there are two different headquarters co-operating together and occupying adjoining suites of rooms. At the rooms occupied by the anti-Hanna republicans no changes were announced. At the rooms of the democratic managers there was quite a stir over telegrams from ex-senators advising the democratic members to vote for a democrat for United States senator and become an attachment to the bolting republicans on national issues.

Of the sixty-five democrats in the legislature only three are said to agree with Brice on the financial question and it is said they will not break away from the course that is agreed upon by their democratic colleagues. If three democrats should break away from "the combine" Hanna could be elected.

The republicans are taking part in the democratic strike committee to talk about John R. McLean being the democratic free silver candidate and if "the combine" did not go through on the first ballot there would be a long deadlock with votes cast for Hanna and Bushnell on one side and for McLean and Brice on the other side. Representative Jones, one of the doubtfuls, was in his seat today, but remained at his hotel.

The legislature completed its sessions for today this afternoon. The steering committees being announced. The referred places were not given out as long as the senatorship is in doubt.

## AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON.

The Republicans at the Capital Think Hanna Will Give Way to Sherman.

Washington, January 5.—(Special.)—Hanna sees that he is beaten. There is every evidence tonight that he realizes he cannot make the election and that he is now scheming to throw the plan to somebody acceptable to the administration and who can, with his help, get it.

To determine upon the man was the purpose of the Grosvenor conference with the president this evening. Grosvenor denies that Hanna has any idea of letting go, but indicates that the plan to somebody acceptable to the administration and who can, with his help, get it.

The talk tonight is that the only man who is likely to succeed is Sherman. They are afraid he would have the taste to die while Bushnell is still in office. Judge Day is spoken of, but Day has no political strength. Indeed, he is not known at all to the republicans of the state and they fear that the effort to transfer the administration to somebody else or to anybody else might prove a failure.

The only chance seems to be Sherman, and the old man is to be used to help Hanna let go just as he was to get Hanna into the senate. Young Garfield has been spoken of, the magic of the name being relied on to help him to get into the senate, but Ohioans say he could not do it. There never has been anything in the talk of a deal between Hanna and Brice. Brice has no votes at all among the democrats.

## HANNA IS QUOTED AS HAVING DECLARED THAT HE WOULD NOT LET HIS PERSONAL AMBITIONS STAND IN THE WAY OF THE ELECTION OF A SENATOR.

Hanna is quoted as having declared that he would not let his personal ambitions stand in the way of the election of a senator. He is quoted as having declared that he is not interested in the administration, and that he is not interested in the election of a senator. He is quoted as having declared that he is not interested in the election of a senator.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Governor Black Makes Important Suggestions in His Message.

Albany, N. Y., January 5.—The legislature of the state of New York met and organized today. The senate, with a membership of fifty, had a republican majority of twenty; the assembly, with 150 names on the roll, is republican by eight. In both houses the republican caucus nominees were elected without any unusual incident.

The speaker of the assembly is J. M. E. O'Grady, who presided during the session of 1897.

In his message to the legislature, Governor Black said that the report for the present year is \$2.67 cents on a thousand dollars. This rate produces the sum of \$2,670,000. Of this amount, more than \$3,000,000 are paid to run the public service, and the balance is for the treasury. There are receipts from licenses, tax on inheritance, etc., were \$2,457,727, an excess over last year of \$1,000,000. The expenditures for asylums, hospitals, reformatories, etc., were \$1,362,500. The total deficit for the year ended September 30 was \$5,765,000. During the year just passed the revenue from the liquor tax has increased \$1,000,000.

The governor recommends that a commission be created to examine into the causes of the deficit and to report conclusions.

Governor Black promises to recommend such practical plan as met the approval of military men whereby the state might be able to remove from political control.

## CHILD WIFE CALLS ON CLAY.

The Old Gentleman Kissed Her Forehead and Gave Her \$25.

Whitehall, Ky., January 5.—Little Dora, the child wife of General Cassius M. Clay, the eccentric old Kentuckian, has returned from a visit to her husband at Valley View.

She went to see the general because he had sent for her to come and cheer him. He had been sick and needed her comforting little hand to stroke his silvery locks and smooth his wrinkled eyelids into sleep. The old man has been restless since Dora ran away and left him just before Christmas, and the hours grow so lonely he couldn't stand it any longer, so he sent for her, begging her to come and cheer him. He said he was glad to see her and that he was glad to see her.

## SKULL A BONE OF CONTENTION.

Taeoore Durrant Declares the Doctors Shall Not Measure His Head.

San Francisco, January 5.—Theodore Durrant's refusal to allow a post mortem examination of his head in case he should be put to death on the scaffold has proved a serious disappointment to the scientific men of the continent.

Durrant is well advanced in medical science himself and his positive statement that no post mortem shall be held in the effort to determine what the measurements of his head may indicate, is regarded as very significant. Dr. John W. Robertson, the eminent physician, has been requested by the American Journal of Insanity to prepare a full and elaborate article on the history of Durrant and a review of the case. He is firmly impressed with the extraordinary character of Durrant as a study in psychopathy, and profoundly regrets that a post mortem examination of the head of the condemned man cannot be held. No measurements of Durrant's head have ever been made.

Meanwhile Durrant has renewed his hope of escaping the gallows, since the federal judges have taken his plea for a writ of habeas corpus under advisement. He seems to have shaken off the despondency that was fast bringing him to a state of nervous collapse. Strong pressure is being exerted to induce Governor Budd to either commute the sentence or grant a reprieve. Chief Judge Beatty, of the supreme court, who dissented from the decision of his colleagues against Durrant, visited the governor, but the result of the conference is not known.

# VOTED TO RESIST THE REDUCTION

Spinners of New Bedford Mills Unanimous  
on This Course.

## WEAVERS WILL ALSO STRIKE

Notices of Lower Wages Being Posted  
in All Mills.

## VARYING FROM TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT

Lower Price of Cotton Goods Offset  
Gains Manufacturers Make by the  
Cutting Down of Pay.

New Bedford, Mass., January 5.—The spinners of New Bedford mills unanimously voted to resist by a strike the proposed reduction of wages. The union members of this city number 450 steady spinners, 1,000 spare spinners and 150 doffers. The meeting tonight was attended by both spinners and doffers. At the outset Secretary Ross offered suggestion to the meeting as to the advisability of postponing action in the matter of reduction until the feeling of other unions could be learned, but the meeting would not hear of postponement.

The general sentiment was expressed that the weavers and card and picker room associations would strike, anyway, and it was not necessary to wait to find out what action the other unions would take.

The informal ballot favoring a strike was not made formal, as it was decided to wait a few days to see if a way of effecting a settlement was possible. Committees on conference with the managers and with committees from the other labor unions in the city in case of a strike to arrange for the management were appointed. Secretary Ross, of the local spinners' union, who is also secretary of the National Mule Spinners' Union, will call a meeting of the executive council of the national union to be held in Boston next Sunday, when the question of sanctioning a strike by the spinners in this city will be settled.

## EASTERN MILLS STILL CUTTING.

Operatives Informed of a Reduction  
in Their Wages.

North Bridge, Mass., January 5.—The Paul Whitt Cotton Manufacturing Company, of this city, announced today that in conjunction with the other cotton mills in the Blackstone valley, a cut of about 10 per cent in the wages of the operatives would be made on January 17th. The company employs 600 hands.

Notice of a reduction equal to that recommended by the Manufacturers' Association have been posted in the Duffee and Paul River iron works mills, to take effect next Monday. These mills are not in the association. This leaves only the yarn and gingham mills to run on the old schedule.

The cloth makers for near-by futures took another drop today and a small sale run, more to be 2,000 pieces weekly was made for January, February and March delivery at 23-1/2 cents, a decline of 1-1/2. It is also reported that spots were sold at the same figure, but this cannot be verified. The reduction almost offsets the benefit derived by the reduction in wages and the consequent decrease of the cost of production.

## CHARLES PAGE BRYAN'S LUCK.

He Will Be Made Minister to Turkey.

Chicago, January 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, D. C., says that Charles Page-Bryan will be made minister to Turkey in the place of Dr. James B. McLaughlin, of Michigan, who will be sent to China.

This is the upshot of the opposition that has been offered in the senate to Mr. Bryan's confirmation as minister to the latter country.

Mr. Bryan has been consulted and has agreed to accept the exchange.

## CLOSE OF MEMPHIS CAMPAIGN.

Cook County Democratic Marching  
Club Comes Down from Chicago.

Memphis, Tenn., January 5.—One of the most exciting municipal campaigns in the history of Memphis was brought to a close tonight at the Auditorium, where a grand rally of the regular democracy was held.

When the present campaign began there were five candidates for mayor. Two of these withdrew from the race before the primary election, and in the primaries, Hon. Lucas Clapp, the present incumbent, defeated Richard Odell, a reformer, which will be decided at the polls tomorrow will be narrowed down between Mr. Clapp and Richard Odell, who is running on an independent ticket.

The Cook County Democratic Marching Club, of Chicago, by invitation of the regular democracy, arrived in Memphis 300 strong this morning to participate in tonight's final rally.

The visitors were received with enthusiasm everywhere, and in a parade tonight, prior to the meeting, the streets were lined with spectators, despite the inclement weather, cheering the marchers.

The visiting club's famous band was a feature of the procession. Tonight's meeting was addressed by Mayor Clapp, George Muller, secretary of the department of health, Chicago; Hon. James O'Donnell, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Mills, Chicago, and others.

## MARRIED IN TWO COUNTIES.

Bridegroom and Bride Stood in One  
County and Preacher in Another.

Raleigh, N. C., January 5.—(Special.)—An odd marriage ceremony was performed near this city today. K. P. Stewart, of this county, was sick, but what made matters worse he was engaged to get married, and the wedding day was drawing near.

His bride-elect, who lived in Harnett county, a beautiful and determined young woman with a soul as full of romance as a veritable Juliet, learning of her lover's dangerous illness, determined to hasten to his bedside and marry him at all hazards.

When she arrived on the scene she made a declaration of her intentions, and would listen to no protest or suggestion as to procrastinating the consummation of her justly wished. The license was procured and the preacher was brought in right promptly, but another serious difficulty arose when it was ascertained that the license was for Harnett county, and the residence of the bridegroom was in this county.

The bridegroom was not permitted to perform the ceremony outside of Harnett county, and was about to leave the disappointed couple when suddenly the bride, after inquiry, declared that she had mastered this obstacle.

The county line was just in front of the bride, and she was greatly excited over the affair, as he was one of the most respected men of the community. He was fifty-nine years old and had lived a useful life.

## HUSBAND'S CORPSE HANGING.

Kentucky Woman Wakes and Sees the  
Body Dangling Over Her Bed.

Mayfield, Ky., January 5.—(Special.)—This morning when the wife and children of William Tucker, a well-known man of this community, awakened they saw dangling above them the husband and father, who had committed suicide during the night by hanging himself with a rope.

The man went about his self-murder in a weird, uncanny way. He was sleeping in an adjoining room. During the night he arose, and making a rope out of the sheet of his bed, he tied it about his throat and went into the room where his wife and children slept and tied one end of it to a rafter far above and leaped down.

His purpose seems to have been to allow his family to awaken and behold his lifeless form immediately over them on the morning. The sight of the aged man's stiff body swinging to the rope was sufficient to cause the wife and children great terror and grief. They sprang from their beds screaming and crying and ran out and called in the neighbors.

Tucker was one of the best known farmers of the Farmington district. He was said to have been mentally unbalanced for some time, but his suicide was a great surprise to his neighbors.

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Says He Is Disgusted with the Way the  
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Blanco Urges Segura to Remain in  
Cuba, but the General Refuses  
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Today General Blanco, General Parrado and General Pando called upon General Segura at the Hotel Florida to try to induce him to remain in the island. He refused. He does not wish to be responsible, he declares, for the future development of the "disgraceful Spanish rule in Cuba."

General Segura is a thoroughly honest fighter, and is highly respected with General Pando's method of campaigning. He says Pando spends more money in spreading autonomy than in fighting insurgents, and adds that in his opinion Cuba is lost to Spain unless the government sends General Polavieja or returns Weyler. This latter he considers out of the question because General Weyler was relieved of his command at the request of Washington. General Polavieja he holds in high esteem, believing this officer could end the war if an energetic policy were adopted. General Segura also believes war inevitable between Spain and the United States and that the pretext for it will be the filibustering expeditions.

The insurgents are carrying out the orders of General Maximo Gomez not to allow grinding and they are free to the islands wherever possible, from one end of the island to the other.

General Pando will sail tomorrow morning by the steamer Panama, going eastward. He will probably go first to Nuevitas in considerable force, with troops from there by steamer to Gibara, thence proceeding to Santiago de Cuba. The insurance company has made a strong attack upon Nuevitas in considerable force, with troops from there by steamer to Gibara, thence proceeding to Santiago de Cuba.

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W. A. HEMPHILL, Business ManagerThe Morning Constitution (with Sunday per year,  
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NEW YORK—Newman's, 100 Broadway and Fifth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.  
CHICAGO—J. P. New, Commercial, 27 Dearborn St.  
DENVER, CO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bettler Bros.  
MASS.—The Constitution, 100 State Street.  
MASS.—The Constitution, 100 State Street.  
MASS.—The Constitution, 100 State Street.

ATLANTA, GA., January 6, 1898.

## A Question for the People!

The people of Georgia have some very important business on hand this year. They will be called on to choose a governor, and the choice will have to fall on one man who must be selected from a number of good men who have the ability and the ambition to fill the executive chair.

But this year, the people will have to be very particular in making their choice; circumstances are such as to force them to choose a man who will thoroughly represent the necessity for economical government. The gold standard has created an economic condition which must be faced intelligently and boldly. It has practically destroyed a very large part of the value of the property from which the state collects its taxes. Its direful effects are further seen in 5-cent cotton. These things promote a situation which the people are compelled to take into consideration.

Our tax rate is now the highest that has ever been levied by the state. As the value of property falls, the result is a higher rate of taxation. Thus the poorer the people become the more taxes they have to pay. That is the effect of the gold standard, which, in the nature of things, has absorbed much of the value of all the land, and about half the value of the land's products. Some remedy for this rapid increase in taxation must be devised, and the people of Georgia must choose for their governor a man who is willing and able to take hold of this problem and solve it.

That is one duty that necessarily compels them to perform. We may give a thousand shapes to the discussion. We may say that the new governor should be this or that, or do this or do that. But it all comes to the same thing in the end. The people must select as their governor a man of the people, a man who knows what economy means, a man who is not afraid to be economical, and who is wise enough to insist on the strictest methods of economy in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth.

Five-cent cotton and a high tax rate don't go together. Low property values and a high tax rate don't go together. They mean bankruptcy. They mean everything that extravagance means. The question needs no argument. There must be a cutting down of expenses that will level the tax rate to the ability of the people to pay it. To do this there must be a man at the head of affairs who is not afraid to apply the knife in the interest of the people.

As matters stand, the harder the times the higher the taxes. That is a preposterous condition. There are various steps necessary to providing a remedy, but the first and most important is the placing in the governor's office a man who is in thorough sympathy with the condition of the people, and whose whole career is consistent with the demands that must be made on him in the interest of economy.

He must be a man entirely familiar with the struggles the people have to make in order to make buckle and tongue meet. He must be a man who is in complete accord with the platform and policy of the democratic party. He must be a man whose career and characteristics appeal to the minds of the common people. He must be a man in whom the people have confidence, and whose candidacy will practically put an end to that form of opposition to the democratic party which is based for the most part on a desire to bring the organization back to a clear and an unequivocal position in behalf of the best interests of the people.

Now, the best interests of the people at this time (so far as their state administration is concerned) lies in managing their affairs along the lines of the most rigid economy, and in making the rate of taxation conform in some measure

to the ability to pay. The effort to raise the same amount of taxes in hard times that was raised in times of prosperity is simply ruinous.

Among those who are willing or anxious to serve the state, a man of the people can easily be found. There will not need to be any argument over his fitness for the place, nor any discussion over his purpose to promote the interests of the state.

We mention no names, for we believe that the people of Georgia are entirely capable of choosing for themselves a man whose record fulfills all the conditions necessary to promote economy, and to devise means for reducing the rate of taxation to a point where it will not be burdensome to those who have to pay.

## As to State Taxes.

Comptroller General Wright had a few words to say about the state's finances in The Constitution yesterday, and all who read the interview with him must have realized its significance. In 1897 the tax rate was the highest in the history of Georgia, but in 1898 even this record is to be broken. Mr. Wright says:

On account of the very low price of cotton I shall expect to see a further reduction of taxable values in the state and this coupled with the fact that the appropriation for the year 1898 is \$1,000,000 less than that of 1897, I do not see how it will be possible to keep the state rate of taxation below 6 1/2 mills, the maximum rate authorized by the act of 1894. The only way to keep the school fund we have an appropriation for this year of \$1,000,000, whereas for last year the appropriation was only \$900,000. We also have to raise by taxation \$30,000 for the prison commission and \$20,000 to supplement the pension fund for indigent soldiers. The insane asylum, too, is allowed \$100,000 more for its support for this year than last. These are a few of the larger appropriations, besides smaller ones which will be called on to meet by taxation. With no increased sources of revenue—and if our taxable values should show any marked decrease the tax limit will not, in my judgment, raise funds sufficient to meet the appropriations.

During the past eight years the taxable values of Georgia have steadily diminished, and it is by no means a welcome prediction that comes from the comptroller general. But all he says is warranted by the facts, and the most that Georgia can do is to console herself with the reflection that she is not only doing as well as her sister states at present, but that she has more than held her own during the period of depression. The following table shows the property on digest and the railroad property as assessed during the past two decades:

Year.	Property on Digest.	Railroad Property.	Total.
1878.	\$225,000,419	\$9,806,129	\$234,806,548
1879.	228,324,123	12,486,525	240,810,648
1880.	234,222,639	15,741,127	249,963,766
1881.	238,519,978	17,729,427	256,249,405
1882.	241,181,951	22,030,444	263,212,395
1883.	244,285,370	21,188,901	265,474,271
1884.	249,146,798	22,548,818	271,695,616
1885.	256,572,778	22,981,927	279,554,705
1886.	261,635,321	24,839,252	286,474,573
1887.	267,963,339	26,304,127	294,267,466
1888.	270,121,321	28,521,321	298,642,642
1889.	276,396,784	34,462,161	310,858,945
1890.	282,586,498	42,383,287	324,969,785
1891.	286,572,778	45,741,127	332,313,905
1892.	290,146,798	48,030,154	338,176,952
1893.	294,146,798	50,146,798	344,293,596
1894.	298,146,798	52,146,798	350,293,596
1895.	302,146,798	54,146,798	356,293,596
1896.	306,146,798	56,146,798	362,293,596
1897.	310,146,798	58,146,798	368,293,596
1898.	314,146,798	60,146,798	374,293,596

During the same period of years the tax rate was as follows:

Year.	State Tax Rate.
1878.	2 1/2 mills
1879.	2 1/2 mills
1880.	2 1/2 mills
1881.	2 1/2 mills
1882.	2 1/2 mills
1883.	2 1/2 mills
1884.	2 1/2 mills
1885.	2 1/2 mills
1886.	2 1/2 mills
1887.	2 1/2 mills
1888.	2 1/2 mills
1889.	2 1/2 mills
1890.	2 1/2 mills
1891.	2 1/2 mills
1892.	2 1/2 mills
1893.	2 1/2 mills
1894.	2 1/2 mills
1895.	2 1/2 mills
1896.	2 1/2 mills
1897.	2 1/2 mills
1898.	2 1/2 mills

It will be observed that, in inverse ratio, as the taxable values have decreased, the tax rate has increased until the taxpayers are now confronted with a situation which has not been furnished since the property of railroads which have charter exemptions from ad valorem taxation, but are taxed upon their net incomes, is not included in the value of railroad property in the above table. This exempted property is worth about \$18,000,000, which would make the aggregate railroad value something over \$60,000,000. But, as Mr. Wright points out, there is little likelihood of any increase in valuation, and all estimates made must be on the basis of the figures shown. That there will be a shrinkage in 1898 because of 5-cent cotton and hard times, and that the tax rate will go up because of the increased appropriations, are facts too patent to be ignored.

But Georgia points with pride to this table, none the less. In spite of the fact that in spite of 5-cent cotton, in spite of bond issues—in spite of everything—Georgia, up to the year 1893, forged steadily ahead. She points with pride, too, to the fact that the present year, in comparison with 1878, shows that the general property value of the state has increased nearly 100 per cent, and that the railroad property of the state has increased more than 450 per cent. There is no disappointment in the past. There is only need for watchfulness in the future.

## Republicanism Up to Date.

There are about fifty thousand skilled workers in the shoe factories of New England, and the cut inaugurated in North Brookfield will reach every one of them. Putting these fifty thousand, workingmen with the more than fifty thousand operatives in the cotton mills of New England will show, to some extent, the nature of the republican victory in 1896.

It was a victory for the worst passion known to man—selfish greed—and as the returns come in we see something of its effect as well as its extent. And yet there is plenty of prosperity. The state who had no money and whose capital is prosperous. The men whose money is invested in government bonds are prosperous. And the republican party, with its hold on the offices, is prosperous. But there is no prosperity among the people.

We observe that some of the New England newspapers are protesting against the Dingley tariff, and nothing is more comical. The most of them supported the republican party in 1896, and the most of them will support it in 1900. They support the republican

party and protest against republicanism. Take away protection, and what does the republican party stand for? Nothing but the gold standard. That is all. There is not even the pretext of anything else.

But the reduction of wages in New England has hardly begun. The depletion of the resources of 100,000 workmen means the cutting down of the purchasing power of at least 500,000, and this is bound to have a serious result on business in New England. The wages of clerks in the stores will have to be cut, the process will go on until the level is reached. To cut one man's wages seems to be a very simple thing, but when one man's wages are cut, the resources of a whole family are reduced.

This is republican prosperity. This is what The Constitution and other newspapers predicted when many eastern workmen foolishly voted for McKinley. They were told that the policy of the republicans would promote the most evil aspects of Clevelandism, but many of them went smilingly to the polls, and they have now to blame but themselves. They voted for the gold standard, they voted to have their wages reduced, and they voted for every evil that can possibly afflict them during McKinley's administration.

Mills cannot be opened by maxims. Doomsday orations are not for the ears of the gullible. Under the gold standard, the way to raise wages is to reduce them. The workmen were not as badly deceived as they pretend to have been. They were told over and over again that low wages under the gold standard were equitable, and that they were not prepared for a reduction of wages, but this is because they paid no attention to the democrats.

## Li Hung Chang's Protest.

There is something pathetic in the mild protest which the celebrated Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang, makes against the proposed dismemberment of the Chinese empire.

With what feelings of sorrow the aged statesman contemplates the distress of the empire in whose service he has labored for so many years, can easily be imagined. More than any other man, he has contributed to the upbuilding of the empire, and to the introduction of western ideas of civilization into its sluggish life; and just as the time comes for him to lay aside the cares of active service and to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his long career, he is confronted with the prospect of seeing China made the spoil of western powers.

In a recent interview published in The New York Herald, the Chinese viceroy is quoted as saying this language:

The forcible occupation of Kiao-Chow by Germany is a direct violation of existing treaties and of international law.

The pretext made for this act of war was the murder of two missionaries by robbers in the interior province of Chantung. The Chinese government offered immediate and full redress for this outrageous insult to the criminals, dismissal of the local officials and large compensation for all losses. Anxious to avoid blood acts, the Chinese troops were ordered to disband, and the Germans landed, and in spite of strong public feeling prevailing throughout the country for the defense of Chinese territory against aggression, my government has not sent reinforcements to Kiao-Chow.

Outlaws exist in China, as in all countries. Neither treaties, law nor religion can entirely suppress crime. In the world, though they condemn and punish the criminals. There are places in every country where lawlessness abounds, and to such a place in Chantung the German missionaries determined to go, knowing that the inhabitants themselves were victims of these bandits.

It is just as the German missionaries recovered from the effects of the late war, and our country requires a period of peace to carry out the work of reform lately begun. All round good will and understanding, and the countries of the western world as models, and even greater in justice than in the past. It is just as the German missionaries are struggling to emerge from the restraints of our ancient civilization, while improvement and progress steadily continued.

Should China be distressed by having her shores invaded and her territory occupied because of an occurrence which western countries would deal with by law and not with war—an unexpected incident explored by my government and followed by full redress?

Our desire is to preserve our territory intact and to steadily improve it as a field open to all countries equally for the development of commerce.

From the Chinese point of view, the foregoing protest embodies the whole case for the present situation. It shows us through the eyes of her aged statesman.

## California's Semi-Centennial.

On the 24th of this month the state of California will celebrate with imposing ceremonies the semi-centennial of the first discovery of gold on the Pacific slope.

The opening of the rich California gold mines fifty years ago not only inaugurated one of the most dramatic and thrilling episodes of American history, but it drew the tide of civilization toward the Rocky mountains and paved the way for the complete subjugation of the continent in later years.

Up to that time the great bulk of our national population dwelt along the Atlantic seaboard, and even the Mississippi valley, with its fertile area stretching from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, was settled only in isolated places here and there. Something was needed to arouse the country's latent spirit of adventure, and to woo its population westward. So when the cry of gold was heard from the Pacific slope it immediately accomplished this desired purpose, and the tide of civilization began once to set in that direction.

Every state in the union became tributary to the eager throngs which hurried toward the far west, and the years which followed this dramatic exodus of feverish argonauts witnessed marvelous changes along the western slope of the continent. Towns and cities sprang up as if by magic, highways of commerce began to wind in and out among the primeval solitudes, industries of every kind transplanted from the east began to shoot their wreaths of smoke into the air, until at length the Pacific slope threw off its original character and emerged into one of the most fertile and progressive sections of the country.

Of course it is not insisted for a moment that the great western slope of the continent would never have been settled except for the discovery of gold in California; but without the least hesitation it may be affirmed that this discovery of gold in California served to bring about the settlement of the Pacific slope some twenty-five or thirty years sooner. Had there been nothing save

vast fields of fertile and unoccupied territory to lure the adventurous spirit of the country westward, it is well nigh certain that the vast area of the continent west of the Mississippi river would today be largely undeveloped, and that the screech of the locomotive is now heard. Taking everything into account, this country owes much of its subsequent development to the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast.

Although the California gold mines have been in active operation for nearly two years, there seems to be no limit to the supply of yellow metal which they contain. According to the verified returns for the year past the total output of gold in California aggregated more than twice the total output of gold in Mexico, and the mines of this state alone are richer than all those of our sister republic. California is warranted in celebrating the semi-centennial of the first discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. She is one of the wealthiest states in the union, not only in her natural resources, but in the marked degree of prosperity which she enjoys; and she owes much, if not indeed everything, to the great event which she is now about to commemorate. Information received from California states that the approaching celebration will be one of the most imposing spectacles ever known in the history of the west; and since it commemorates the extension of American civilization westward, as well as the formal opening of the golden gate of the Pacific, it cannot fail to be of profound interest to the whole American people.

## Secretary Waddell.

The selection of Colonel John O. Waddell as secretary of the executive committee of the United Confederate Veterans' Association of Atlanta, places in this responsible position a man who is in every way thoroughly competent to discharge the duties devolving upon this office. This committee is clothed with authority to make all necessary arrangements for the great Confederate Veterans' reunion to be held in Atlanta in July of this year, on which occasion the population of the city will probably be almost doubled for a mere few days. Thus it will be seen that the committee has a vast work in hand, and it is essential that it select as secretary some one thoroughly fitted for the duties of the position, as upon the secretary will devolve much of the details of the preliminary work.

Colonel Waddell is a gallant Confederate veteran, who bears scars of the war, and who is held in high esteem by the people of the state, he having been president of the State Agricultural Society, and having served for a long time as assistant champion of the agriculture. The Constitution congratulates him, as well as the committee and the city, upon the choice.

## Our Increased Railway Mileage.

In spite of the failure of the past year to make good the predictions of prosperity so freely indulged in by the over-optimists of the present year, the administration there are, nevertheless, some few crumbs of consolation scattered about here and there. In this category of small blessings comes the increased railway mileage which the country has acquired during the past year.

The aggregate railway mileage now totals 1,965 miles, and is distributed among the various states in the following manner: Alabama, 112 miles; Arkansas, 110 miles; California, 210 miles; Colorado, 16 miles; Delaware, 25 miles; Florida, 17 miles; Georgia, 119 miles; Idaho, 24 miles; Illinois, 92 miles; Iowa, 6 miles; Indiana, 6 miles; Louisiana, 145 miles; Maine 31 miles; Massachusetts, 5 miles; Michigan, 133 miles; Minnesota, 5 miles; Mississippi, 90 miles; Missouri, 111 miles; Montana, 12 miles; New Jersey, 9 miles; New York, 19 miles; North Dakota, 37 miles; Ohio, 100 miles; Oklahoma, 32 miles; Oregon, 51 miles; Pennsylvania, 116 miles; South Carolina, 10 miles; South Dakota, 1 mile; Tennessee, 22 miles; Texas, 104 miles; Utah, 1 mile; Vermont, 3 miles; Virginia, 6 miles; Washington, 1 mile; West Virginia, 56 miles, and Wisconsin, 116 miles.

As the foregoing table shows, there has been some activity in railroad building in this state notwithstanding the hard times. Georgia comes fourth in the list of states showing the largest increase during the year. The four states headed by California, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, with 145 miles, 133 miles, and 119 miles, under better conditions the showing for the year would have been much more satisfactory, but in consideration of the hard times, it is surprising that it happens to be no worse.

## Elections for the Present Year.

The present year will not be lacking in political interest. In twenty-five states of the union elections for governor will be held, and these elections will serve to throw much light upon national issues.

Governors and state officers are to be elected in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In the above list of states every section of the country is represented. Rhode Island's state election will occur in April, Alabama's in August, Arkansas's in September and Georgia's in October. The remaining ones will all occur in November. With this outlook ahead, there is not apt to be much idleness among the politicians.

It is said that some rich men are drawing a pension because they had substitutes in the army.

Mr. Hanna was not in the other war, but he's much in this one.

It seems that Mr. Charley Kurtz knew what he was talking about.

If Mr. Hanna can really send Foraker and Kurtz to jail, now is his time.

Employers are also reducing wages in England.

When we get used to pauper wages, perhaps we will need a king. Then Mr. Hanna will have a chance.

A Missouri paper gives The Springfield Republican high praise. The only trouble with The Republican is that the editor refuses to tell all he knows about the results of the gold standard.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## Got Ter Fight It Out.

(Having Reference to the European Situation.)

When de Lawd is good ter people en He de blessin's down,  
Dat's de time dey feel dey fodder, en go struttin' all eroun';  
Ferget ter got ter meetin', whar de mo'ners pray en shout—

Dey gis so fat en sassy dat dey got ter fight it out!  
Dey g'es'oun' a-blowin' fum de spring-time ter de fall;  
Dey looks down on de country, en dey reaches fer it all;

De worl' ain't what dey wants it, en de Bible is in doubt;  
Dey des so fat en sassy dat dey 'blegs ter fight it out!

De birds down sing ter please 'em—de fiddle los' its chune;  
Dey wants de seven stars, sub. en a big slice de parishes of St. John, St. Andrew and St. James.

Dey bresh'n' 'en eader yuther in de country roun'erbout—  
Dey des so fat en sassy dat dey 'blegs ter fight it out!

En de Lawd—He doan say nuthin'—He des le'm go erlong  
Till trouble come en ketch 'em, en dey fin' out dey wuz wrong;

Den dey comes inter de meetin', en dey wants ter pray en shout—  
Dey des so po' en humble, dey too weak ter fight it out!

None of de powers will help England—  
Exchange:  
Probably that's why England whirls in and helps herself.

Li Hung Chang has spoken up  
But China's badly broken up.

Of course, it's unreasonable that the Chinese should murder German missionaries for simply invading their territory and overthrowing their religion.

Li Hung Chang is curious to the last. While his empire is shaking under him he still finds time to ask a reporter what a great European war would cost.

Perchance the New Year tree would bear good fruit  
Were but the resolutions resolute!

A German astronomer has decided that the inhabitants of Mars are "monstrous birds, with human intelligence and great, long bills."

"That may be; but 'great, long bills' are not confined to the planet Mars—not by a long shot! In fact, they're quite common down this way—especially on the first of the year."

A Political Opinion.  
Dey is offices a-gwine in de country, low high,  
Er you got de money—my money—fer ter buy;

You kin git de very biggest—you kin gobble all de pie,  
Er you got de money—my money—fer ter buy!

Oh, my money,  
All you wants is money!  
Doan keer if it's raimin', en doan keer if it's sunny!

De time is dose forgotten when de people in de lan'  
Stood by in watch de office go a-huntin' fer de man;

Fer now dey gits up early, en dey scramble fer de pie,  
Er dey got de money—my money—fer ter buy!

Oh, my money,  
All you wants is money!  
Never mind de stormy days—you'll fetch up whar it's sunny!

A tree which is utilized as a monument over a grave in an Alabama county bears the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of John Lynch. The question naturally arises: Was John lynched on this tree?"

An Obliging Creditor.  
He said: "There's the devil to pay!"  
But his wife, with a face like the dawn, smiled and said, in a comforting way: "Don't worry; he'll wait on you, John!"

While the citizens of other towns are wrapped in heavy overcoats, we are walking round the sunshine, dressed in linen clothes.—Florida Exchange.

Yes, yes; times are pretty hard in some places.

A heavy frost is predicted for south Florida next month. Mr. R. Chester Frost, of Chicago, is bound for Tarpon Springs. He is rich, and an exchange gives his weight at 300 pounds.

A Georgia editor, in describing a man who had slipped with the town funds, informs us that "he is six feet tall," then, in the next line, that he is \$10,000 short.

To the Great Powers.  
Go on with your war-like alarms  
And stipulate terms and conditions;  
America'll furnish the arms  
And charge you like rip for provisions!

China is hard up, and must compromise for cash.  
United States senators have hard work to re-elect themselves these days. F. L. S.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.  
One of the most unique cases of confused relationships set forth in the following dispatch from Columbus, O., which tells of a wedding ceremony recently solemnized in that place. Justice J. W. Stader was the magistrate who tied the knots and thereby brought about the entanglement of ties. The parties to the contract were father, daughter, brother and sister. Rosell Debusk was a widower with one daughter, Miss Alpha Debusk. But he realized that with his only child wedded he would be very much alone in the world, so he decided to make a second matrimonial venture.

When young William Bevers asked for the hand of Alpha Debusk he received the parental blessing. Then as one good turn deserves another, William consented to the marriage of his sister, Miss Ella Bevers, to Rosell Debusk. Justice Stader was called upon and the vows were plighted in one ceremony. The result is that Mrs. Bevers becomes the sister-in-law of the father of the bride, and the latter becomes her daughter-in-law's sister. Debusk becomes his daughter's brother-in-law, holds the same relationship to her husband, as well as that of father-in-law to the young man. The young man is brother to Mrs. Debusk and also her son-in-law. She is his sister, and by virtue of the two marriages is also his mother-in-law. By the same reasoning, Bevers becomes an uncle of his wife and she is her own aunt. Mrs. Debusk is not only the sister-in-law of Mrs. Bevers, but is also her mother-in-law.

Alabama Contested Case Postponed.  
Washington, January 5.—The hearing of the Alabama contested election case of Crowe vs. Woodward, in house elections committee No. 1, has been postponed from January 7th to January 14th.

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## THE NAMING OF THE COUNTIES OF GEORGIA

Whenever a Georgia newspaper touches upon Georgia history it is sure to awaken a sympathetic chord, and The Constitution's story yesterday about the naming of the counties of the state has already brought in queries that can only be answered by a general review of county affairs from the very beginning. Georgia's counties are well named. Succeeding legislatures took different views as to the character of the nomenclature to be bestowed, some holding out for original Indian names, others bestowing honors upon English lords of the thirteen original states, and others still honoring the sons of Georgia and of other states who have won their spurs either upon the field of battle or in the halls of legislatures. But all the names are good ones.

Before Georgia had any counties at all the state was divided up into parishes. The established Church of England, and it was not until 1777 that she broke away from this fashion of the mother country and adopted an autonomy of her own. Then she created seven counties. Of these, the parish of St. John, St. Andrew and St. James she created the county of Liberty. Of the parish of St. Paul she created the county of Richmond, named after the great old earl who believed in the independence of the colonies. The parish of St. George



# IT'S CANDLER AND TERRELL

--15-17 Whitehall St.



## COLONEL WADDELL MADE SECRETARY

Busy Session of the Veterans' Executive Committee Held Yesterday.

## THE TABERNACLE IS SECURED

Committee on Halls Reports Favorably on Exposition Park.

## THIS REPORT IS ADOPTED OVER PROTESTS

Resolution from Camp Walker Asking That Meetings Be Held in City. Sympathy for Tom Cobb.

THE executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association met at the headquarters of the association in the Kimball house yesterday morning and transacted such business as came before it. Many of the sub-committees were re-arranged and those chairmen who could not serve were relieved, but generally retained on the committees. A small change was made in the rules, which made the time of meeting 11 o'clock.

The most important feature of the meeting was the report of the committee on halls by Colonel J. C. Waddell, chairman. He said that after a meeting of the committee, it had been decided to lease the Moody tabernacle from the present time to August 1st. This would be for seven months and would include the time the reunion is held. It was not decided whether the meetings of the reunion would be held there or not, but that it could be advantageously used as a commissary or for quarters.

The committee had examined into the practicability of the exposition park as a place of meeting. The committee found this to be a good place and thought it would be a good thing to hold meetings there. The trolley car lines had promised to give the best accommodations possible during the reunion. The entire grounds would be turned over to the managers of the reunion and they would have enough room for the accommodation of the veterans and a place to keep them. A place capable of seating 1500 could be obtained. A communication was read from Camp Walker asking that the reunion be held in the city, as a number of the veterans belonging to that camp were wounded and could not go a great distance to a place of meeting. The report of the committee was adopted over the objections raised.

Some confusion was caused by the fact that it was not known whether the members of the committees to which they had been appointed would serve. Reports were made from a number of the chairmen accepting the positions, and few of those who had been heard from refused. A number have not yet reported.

## Colonel Waddell Is Chosen.

The confusion of the committee was greatly augmented by the absence of a secretary for the committee. The election of a permanent one was placed in the hands of the finance committee, but it had not held a meeting and none had been chosen. Colonel J. C. Waddell was named as the secretary pro tem, until a permanent one can be chosen by the committee. The resolution from Camp Walker to the executive committee was received by vote and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the camp and with Mr. T. R. Cobb, to whom is credited the honor of bringing the reunion to Atlanta, expressing sympathy for him in his illness. The resolution was passed at the last meeting of the committee.

Resolved, by Camp W. H. T. Walker, No. 325, United Confederate Veterans, composed of over 200 old confederate veterans, 81 per cent of whom are wounded, not one of whom ever deserted during or after the war, that they will hold the reunion meeting in the city and not in the suburbs; that they will extend our sympathy and hopes for early recovery to all who are wounded, and Mr. J. C. Waddell for secretary of the committee as a true confederate and capable of filling the position than any other applicant. Further, that these resolutions be published in the Atlanta daily papers and sent to the executive committee.

"W. B. BURKE, Commander."

On motion of General Evans, Mr. Cobb was elected a member of the executive committee. Money is now needed to carry on the preliminaries of the reunion, and the raising of a small amount was discussed. A number of contributions were made and it was understood that they were to be considered as partial subscriptions and not as final amounts from the gentlemen subscribing. Those who gave \$25 were Anthony Murphy, R. P. Chamberlin, W. A. Hemphill, R. J. Maddox, W. H. Brotherton and James W. English. Colonel George W. Harrison gave \$10 and Mr. B. F. Walker gave \$10.

Mr. Anthony Murphy was elected temporary treasurer of the organization. On motion of Mr. Walker the services of the Sons of Veterans were accepted to help the work of the reunion.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on January 19th.

## Finance Committee To Meet.

A meeting of the finance committee of the association has been called for next Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the headquarters, room 112, Kimball house.

The call is issued by Chairman Murphy and he is anxious that there be a large attendance, as very important business will come up before it. The call is as follows: "A meeting of the finance committee of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion Association is called to meet at room 112, Kimball house, on Friday, January 9th, at 11 o'clock."

## SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, M. D.,

The Celebrated English Specialist.

Who was called upon as an expert to prolong the life of the late Emperor of Germany—in which he succeeded—has this to say, as a defender of SPECIALISM, in a brilliant contribution to one of the leading London Reviews:

"Specialism is a deliberate concentration of man's power on a single object. The opposition to specialism is so frequently manifested by the profession of medicine is usually born of a desire to revenge itself for its infirmity by attacking the more successful."

"SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, M. D."

The above clever bit of common sense, the studied opinion of a past master of the practice of specialism, should offer to the victim of unskillful treatment food for deepest reflection. It stands as the finger-post at the cross-roads that lead to Life or Death, a warning and a guide to the perplexed invalid.

Pertinent to the above the reader is reminded that DR. HATHAWAY & COMPANY are not only qualified physicians of long standing, but more than all else—Specialists—and well known for their honorable methods. By "deliberate concentration" of professional skill they have acquired a proficiency in the treatment and curing of certain long-standing maladies until the phrase "Hathaway Success" has become a household word. Worry no more, even if your trouble has baffled the old school family doctor, or been partially patched up by the drastic doses of the spurious physician. If a cure of your trouble is a medical possibility Dr. Hathaway & Company CAN cure you.

IMPORTANT—If you are suffering from any CHRONIC DISEASE, and fully realize what the term implies, do not let your last chance for health. Call on or write, this very day to Dr. Hathaway & Company, and expect your contented immediate relief to mind and body.

22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Rooms 34 and 35 Inman Building, For Home Treatment send for Symptom Blanks, No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh.

ball house, at 11 o'clock Friday morning, January 9th. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Chairman: T. B. Neal, Anthony Murphy, R. J. Lowry, R. F. Maddox, H. D. Spaulding, W. E. Calhoun, R. P. Chamberlin, W. W. Draper, E. C. Peters, J. D. Grant, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, W. H. Brotherton, W. S. Everett, J. C. Hammond, Joseph Hirsch, Fortia King, J. G. Woodward, Jacob Haas, C. I. Branham, Frank Hawley, Clarence Knowles, R. E. Shelden, F. P. Rice, Frank Potts.

"Every member is earnestly requested to be present." ANTHONY MURPHY, Chairman Finance Committee. "JOHN O. WADDELL, Sec. Ex. Com." At this meeting the committee will discuss the financial situation of the reunion, which is one of the most important branches of the work of preparation, and the chairman says it requires immediate attention.

Subscriptions in Demand. Plans will be arranged to gather subscriptions from the city, county and state. Each camp in the state will be asked to contribute, but the greater part of the amount needed, which will be between \$15,000 and \$20,000, will be raised by private subscription.

A permanent secretary will be chosen at this meeting. Colonel J. C. Waddell, who has been chosen the secretary pro tem, will be elected to fill the place permanently, and is considered a very able and

thorough man for the position. His high standing as a confederate veteran entitled him to a prominent place in the approaching reunion. Colonel Waddell entered the army in 1861 and served until the surrender at Appomattox courthouse. At the time of his enlistment he was living in Athens, Ga., and joined the Troup artillery, which has a reputation for gallantry in all the battles where it was engaged. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain in September, 1862, a ball passing through his jaw and taking a great part of the bone with it. Three other times he was wounded, each time some bones of his body being broken. He was promoted to adjutant of the Twentieth Georgia in May, 1863, and served faithfully until the surrender.

Colonel Waddell has been associated with the State Agricultural Society since 1881. He was on the executive committee for six years—general vice president for four years and president for six years. He will make his headquarters at the Kimball house and be ready to entertain the old veterans who drop in and recount the tales of the war when they are fighting for the stars and bars. He is well known in Georgia and has since its organization been associated with the United Confederate Veterans.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.

## RED MEN ARE ENTERTAINED.

Enjoyable Gathering of the Tribes Last Night.

The reception given by Cherokee tribes of Red Men last night at the Knights of Pythias hall to the Red Men of the city was one of the most successful of the season. Delightful refreshments were served during the evening and the plates of the guests were tickled with the sweet meats. The opening address was made by Mr. James L. Mayson and he was followed by Mr. G. C. Johnson and others. The time was pleasantly spent.

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## HAVE ESTABLISHED A NEGRO MISSION

Congregation of Kirkwood Presbyterian Church Begins New Work.

## SAY IT IS PHILANTHROPY

Prominent Ladies Teach Little Negroes Who Learn Rapidly.

## MAY ENLARGE THE MISSION TO A SCHOOL

Mrs. General John B. Gordon and Miss Gordon Among the Instructors. What Rev. Flynn Says.

THE Kirkwood Presbyterian church has branched out in its mission work and begun to form schools for the negroes in that vicinity. This is a new move for a church to under-

take, but the success of the present movement is greater than the promoters thought. The institution now has a regular attendance of about forty colored children.

The school was organized by Rev. R. O. Flynn, pastor of the Kirkwood Presbyterian church, who was assisted in the work by a number of the ladies of his congregation. Among them are Mrs. General John B. Gordon, Miss Caro Lewis Gordon, Miss Alice Emory and Miss Anna Emory.

The work has been progressing for some time and is now a permanent for the negroes of the community and the services every Sunday are looked forward to by them as times of great importance. They always attend. It is said, no matter what may happen to prevent.

The work is done on a philanthropic scale and as an act of charity. Rev. Flynn says that it is not the desire of those who teach the negroes to make Presbyterians out of them, but it is a work of charity and founded on the good, spiritually, physically and morally that can be done.

Great interest is felt in the work, it is said, by the entire church. Some of the tenants, who are negroes in the factory district of Kirkwood, are said to be nearly destitute and their ignorance of the Bible and its teachings is immense, out of proportion with the community in which they live.

Mr. Flynn says of the work: "We have established a mission for the negroes and have so far been successful in giving them some very good and needed training. We hold services in the little buildings which one of the factory officials has allowed us to use every Sunday afternoon and we are having an excellent attendance. It is not so large as it was at first, but we expect it to grow."

"A number of the ladies of my congregation have undertaken the work with myself and they are anxious to see it grow to a worthy institution for the negroes. We give Bible training. We conduct the school just as any other Sunday school and find that the pupils are quick, apt and ready to learn. When we do this we build our own house. When we do this we will secure a teacher for them and believe we can accomplish the most good in this way."

"We have met with many objections to our work in the community, and those who are opposed to us tell the negroes that we do not mean to do them any good, but rather to hurt them. This has prevented some of the parents from allowing their children to come to our meetings. This is, however, rapidly getting out of the minds of the older negroes and we hope to convince them that we mean well."

The people in the community of Kirkwood where the mission is are not all in accord with the movement and it is said that there is some strong prejudice to the undertaking. All those who are engaged in the work are southern people and none of them are of northern birth, as has been said by some of those who are opposed to the mission.

Burning the Canefields. Havana, January 5.—The cane fields belonging to Simon Milan, at the colony of Palenque, near Guines, province of Havana, have been burned. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

## LUNATIC OSBORNE WRITES A LETTER

Continued from Fifth Page.

to the doctor about food he simply gives the attendant the wink and the grumbler (as they style him) is carried next to a ceiling room and pronounced on the daily report as being crazy. If a patient becomes extraordinary crazy and hits an attendant or the doctor a towel is placed around his neck and he is choked to death, or 'shut off,' as they call it. The cause of his death is reported as a sore attack of 'convulsion' or 'stroke.' Some when they arrive are not very crazy, but a few weeks of the 'hot treatment' and the most 'scientific' physician's curative to render him an incurable maniac, and this is one cause for the great increase of insanity in the state. Instead of curing they render the patients madmen for life to be a tax upon the state's finances, and as they live. Of course these things are kept on the quiet and when the legislature's investigative committee comes down the patients dare not make any complaint or revelation for fear of the brutal treatment the committee makes their tour of inspection the tables are loaded with delirious vials and Dr. Powell, the superintendent, takes the committee over to a grand dining in the center building. This is it that the public at large is fooled on from year to year, while the asylum is enlarged every two or three years to be equal to the increase in fools.

## State Will Be Bankrupted.

"At the present rate of increase it will in a few years bankrupt the state to support its insane. As to the medical treatment given patients few of them get any at all. Some of them haven't even seen the physician in years. The doctor passes through the ward once a day and merely looks at the inmates to see him. He slips through 'as a thief in the night' to evade being bothered by the patients. Out of thirty or forty patients through the ward probably two or three are given medicine, and these favored few have got sense enough to ask for it and a doctor doesn't refuse their request. When I have seen several men seize one of God's unfortunates (whose only crime is that of being insane) and drag him into a cell and room and choke and beat him into insensibility, my heart has been sickened at the sight of lunacy and I have longed for the time to come when I would be able to let the honest taxpayers of Georgia know of the barbarous treatment which their insane are subjected. Life in the asylum, as it is conducted in Georgia, is worse than death. In the insane hospital I have seen the good people of the state to never commit any of their loved ones to such a place as this, and they wish their tendered forever incurable and doomed to a horrible living death. God saw fit to place his hand of affliction upon me, and twice in my short life I have been robbed of my reason and rendered insane, yet I have never willfully committed a dishonorable act, or ever had my veracity at question, and I sincerely trust that the above statements will be investigated and they will not be found to be either chimerical vagaries, or imaginary exposures. Dr. Powell, because I was committed by the order of the court, has allowed me no privilege whatever, and I wanted in vain for the God-given rights of fresh air and sunshine. When the doctor excused me for the commission of my crime, still it was thrown up to me continually. I was told that I was getting on my feet. Had the officials of Atlanta executed the writ of lunacy which was issued out for me several days before the sad occurrence happened, I would have come out long ago, been free and happy, and in a couple of months, but as it is I am made to suffer for the negligence of the police, the sheriff and the court. I was subject to be returned for trial to the court, then he must keep them closely confined. When I was first committed I was treated and cured of insanity and then he could be discharged by special act of the legislature."

## He Offers Proof.

"In proof of this statement, other patients with unsettled crimes resting on them, such as highway robbery, bigamy and assault with intent to murder, have since been here. There have been allowed by Powell to walk out. Some few patients are petted and pampered that they may go away and give the public a false name and spread abroad the delusive report of the medical and luxurious treatment accorded patients. While Charles Marblestone, of Savannah, (who was arrested for robbery and attempted murder, and against him) was allowed to breathe untrammelled, and he was released (who had been honorably acquitted of my wrongs) doing by a jury of my peers) was committed to the Georgia State Prison, Robert Kent, of Macon, was also allowed to walk out and he is now in the changing service of his time. Powell has harbored many criminals, men who boasted of how sick they were in evading justice by the 'insane' dodge. The case of Marblestone is on record from Savannah, he held up two ladies on the Thunderbolt road and robbed them at the point of a pistol in the fall of 1896. He played the 'insane' dodge claiming to be subject to cataplectic trances, and etc. He came to the asylum and never had a spell, while his partner in the crime was sent up for a term in the pen." And Powell allowed this robber who had confessed his guilt and told how he secured the stolen money and how he played his part at having his and etc.) to walk out and go where he pleased, and finally he was arrested for robbing a man for him from Savannah two days after he had been released. Powell ever ready to harden his heart, he telegraphed the sheriff of Columbus to arrest Marblestone and send him back to the asylum, and thus he was again and the law was evaded."

## Whole State an Asylum.

"When the taxpayers investigate this matter, the poorer will matters here improved, their money is being unjustly expended, criminals are being harbored under the guise of charity, the state is gaining the approval of honest men, the support of the largest insane asylum in the world, and it will be but a matter of time when the whole state will be converted into a grand lunatic asylum. I write this to solicit no sympathy reward, but simply to try, if possible to arouse to action the honest men of Georgia who are being so frightened by blood-suckers and scoundrels, and I trust they will awake to their impending peril before it is too late. For no cause whatever my name and photo-

graph are being used for the purpose of

the purpose of

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## WONDERFUL RESULTS.

LINDEN, Marengo Co., Ala., Sept. 8th, 1897.

I must tell you of the wonderful results I obtained from taking Wine of Cardui. I was in very bad health for ten years, and during all that time never found any medicine that did me as much good as Wine of Cardui. I have taken less than two bottles, but it has restored me to good health. I have gained in weight, and my friends say my skin is as fair as when I was a girl. The terrible faint feeling is all gone. I recommend Wine of Cardui to suffering women. MRS. BETTIE JONES.



## Wine of Cardui

Every suffering woman who reads Mrs. Jones' statement can obtain the same results by taking Wine of Cardui. You may have tried other medicines, or perhaps physicians in whom you had every confidence and received little or no benefit. But if you have any of those common complaints familiarly known as female diseases you can get relief. Wine of Cardui cures thousands of the worst cases of female troubles every month. Why should you go on suffering when other women are obtaining relief? Wine of Cardui is enthusiastically endorsed by prominent physicians, leading druggists and the best women from every section of the country. It is a simple vegetable wine provided by nature for the relief of women. They take it in the privacy of their own homes. It is sold by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

## LUMBER DON'T BUY TILL YOU GET OUR PRICES. LUMBER SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 62 W. Hunter St. Phone 532

have been dragged through the mire of newspaper notoriety until I will never bear it again being a devout believer in "Theosophy" I intend to shuffle off this common and physiognomy which has from its infancy bore the brand of sorrow and misfortune and take on one similar to some of the great men of ancient times. Had I the right circumstances and opportunities I would have astonished the world of my eloquence. I was born for a statistical orator, and but for my adversity I would have been a combination of W. W. Pitt, Dean Swift and John Calhoun without their proficiencies. But all is gone the world is against me. My dear wife has been insulted by Powell and I am unable to redress her wrongs, but the rascals are made of some day retribution will overtake them and they will be consigned to the Hell from whence they proceeded. May heaven send them with them as they have dealt with one of God's poor unfortunates.

THE PASSING THROUG.

Mr. J. T. Fogarty, the well-known Augusta attorney, was in the city yesterday. He was stopping at the Kimball.

Miss Lily McCulloch, of Griffin, is visiting friends at the Kimball.

Mr. L. Blue, formerly of this city, but now of Nashville, is registered at the Kimball.

The company "In Gay New York" is divided between the Aragon and the Kimball.

Mr. J. T. Long, of Monroe, is here. Mr. Long is one of the leading men of his section and has many friends here.

Mr. H. D. Beutell, of London, England, is one of the guests at the Kimball.

Mr. C. M. Hunt, of Waynesboro, is in the city for a few days.

Mr. C. R. Dringale, of Sandersville, came in last night for a business visit.

Mr. James P. Herrin, of Tampa, Fla., is stopping at the Leland.

Mr. W. D. Gibson, a prominent business man of Florida, is here on private business.

SOLD NEARLY 2,000 ACRES.

Special Commissioner Dunlap Gets \$10,000 for Mortgaged Property.

A large sale of property was reported in the United States court yesterday morning by Special Commissioner S. C. Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap was commissioner to sell the property of Legare H. Wilkes, in Morgan county, which was mortgaged to the Equitable Mortgage Company. Seventeen hundred acres of land were sold under the decree of the court. Mr. Dunlap reports that he sold the land to Mr. E. W. Butler for the sum of \$10,000.

GUARANTEED BY DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Best Stoves AND Ranges Made.

Handsome, Reasonable, Economical.

THE FITTEN-METHVIN CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## KEILEY COAL & ICE CO.

With Every Order for One Ton or More of Coal we will Present You Free of Charge ONE ELEGANT CUP SCUTTLE.

COAL FREE

We sell all grades of Steam and Domestic COAL—Lowest Prices—Prompt Delivery.

HOT WAVE COAL

Office—45 Marietta St., Phone 342.—Yard—Ga. R. R. and Washington St., Phone 594.

Best Jellico Lump \$4.00 ton

Best Jellico Nut, \$3.50 ton

Alabama Nut Coal

Stoves \$2.50 ton.

48 West Alabama St.

Telephone 794.

Violets Cut Flowers Violets

THE C. A. DAHL CO., 10 MARIETTA ST. Violets

## We Are Pleased....

With the result The holiday business was phenomenal. Every department in the store was liberally patronized. Useful articles were largely purchased, and the demand for art objects and luxuries was also ample. There was taste in the selections indicative of an improved standard of buying and complimentary to our own judgment and discrimination.

Our prices were not higher than last year, as we were able by anticipating the new tariff rate to secure many foreign products from the exactions of the Dingley revenue measure. Many hundreds of beautiful articles are now marked for quick selling. Prices originally extraordinarily low are reduced still lower.

## Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

56 N. PRYOR ST.

Next to Equitable Building.

## New Manhood.

To you, my friend, young or old, if suffering the results or youthful folly, such as Drains, Night Losses, Impotency, Lame Back, Varicocele, etc., take the advice of my 80 years' experience.

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## \$100,000 FACTORY FOR ATLANTA

Hawley Down-Draft Furnace Company To Locate Here.

BE SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH

Five States Will Be Embraced in Its Territory.

WHAT THE PROMOTER SAYS OF IT

Mr. S. T. Bleyer, Treasurer of the Company, States Atlanta Was Chosen Because of Her Great Advantages, Especially as Railroad Center.

\$100,000 IS the amount to be invested in a furnace manufacturing plant to be established in Atlanta.

The Hawley Down-Draft Furnace Company, which is the largest furnace manufacturing company in the world, has selected Atlanta as its southeastern headquarters, and in a short time work will begin upon the new factory which the company will build here.

Mr. Samuel T. Bleyer, treasurer of the company, is in the city making arrangements for the establishment of the plant. He has been here for three days, conferring with local capitalists and manufacturers, but has not made public the object of his visit. After looking over the situation in a most thorough manner, Mr. Bleyer decided that there could be no better location than Atlanta and he so telegraphed to the other members of his firm. The result is that he has been authorized to arrange for locating a plant here.

Mr. Bleyer was seen at his room in the Argon hotel yesterday. He had just come from a visit to the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, where he had been to talk with Mr. Elias. He said that he had been here for several days trying to settle upon some location for his plant, but had not yet fixed upon any place for the site.

"We will most certainly build the factory here," said Mr. Bleyer. "We have long needed a good southern distribution point, and have for several years contemplated establishing a plant somewhere in the south. We have been busy with our other plants and have never fully determined upon coming further south until a few months ago.

"One thing which attracted us to your city was the local trouble over the smoke ordinance. Our business is to manufacture furnaces that consume smoke and make the smoke nuisance an impossibility. This was one advantage, and then upon investigation, I learned that Atlanta has better railroad facilities than any other city in the south, which we will cover. I was here two years ago and the city has made very rapid progress since then that I am convinced it has a great future, and will have no fear in investing here. Atlanta has good railway connection with every southern point and we will be directly in the center of all this southeastern territory.

"Five states will be supplied and controlled by the Atlanta plant. We now have twelve branches besides the main plant at Chicago. These twelve branches are located in the following cities, and all of them are large industries:

New York, Cleveland, Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Louisville.

"At present the southeastern portion of the United States is being supplied by the Cincinnati factory. The Ohio city is too far away and we want to build a plant here which will manufacture enough to

**Elder Wm. Tension**  
OF BUFKIN, IND.  
Tells of the Great Benefits Derived From Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



**HEART DISEASE** of long standing is not easily cured, but it is curable. Elder Wm. Tension writes: "I was afflicted for thirty-five years with heart disease, in fact, troubled with it nearly all my life. I think it hereditary as my father was afflicted with it. I have suffered great distress, my heart palpitated to such an extent as to shake my whole body. So distressing was it I could only with great difficulty compose myself to sleep. About two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. The first bottle gave me no perceptible benefit, but after taking the third I began to feel much relief and continued for some months. I have good reason to believe the cure is permanent. Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nervous sent free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind."

supply the five states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and the two Carolinas. "The plant which we will build here will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and will be a first-class plant, though small. We will build the furnaces here and will ship them from this point to the five states embraced in this territory. We will employ



COMMISSIONER FORREST ADAIR.

about seventy-five or a hundred men, all of whom must be skilled laborers and mechanics. Our factory here will be made of importance because of the advantages here, which surpass those of other cities."

Mr. Bleyer stated that he would finish the plans for his factory within the next few days. He will be in consultation with local parties today and it is expected that local men will be at the official head of the new factory. The Hawley Down Draft Company has a world-wide business, and has offices on both sides of the continent.

AT THE THEATERS.

"In Gay New York" is a conglomerate mass of mirth, music and movement. It is a long chain of bright specialties and fun thrown together in a very pleasing manner. One of the largest audiences of the season greeted the performance last night and from the frequent applause it was well pleased. The show carries an enormous company and all of the people in it are very clever. Eddie Foy probably leads the lot if any one can be said to lead. He is an excellent comedian and has a very clever part in the show. Jeannette Bagnard is a very clever dancer and singer and in her specialty with Foy they make a great team. Harry Watson as "the tram cyclist" does a good specialty with the wheel in the last act and is good throughout. Gus K. Adams as "the tramp" is in their specialty pleased the audience greatly. Josephine Stanton, who will be remembered as singing here with the summer opera two years ago, is in the company and is as good as ever. The specialties in "Gay New York" are too numerous to mention, suffice it to say that they are all good. The music is bright and catchy and there is enough fun in it to please any one. There have been many shows of the kind here this year, but "In Gay New York" is by all odds the best thing of the kind yet. The company taken as a whole is better than the one here last year and the performance is indeed excellent. There will be a matinee today and a concluding performance tonight.

The Grand efforts for Friday night and



COMMISSIONER E. B. ROSSER.

Saturday matinee the famous Lilliputians in their latest spectacular success, "The Fair in Midgottown." The company, which made an enormous hit when seen first last season, will be this year all the more attractive from the fact that both performers will be given in English. The play is mounted in an elaborate manner, and according to all reports no more gorgeous production has been seen here in years. Three grand ballets, entitled "The Five Senses," "Newspaperdom" and "Victorious Armies," are special features of the performance. The principal cast includes: Zink and Selma Goerner.

The large advance sale for both performances, Friday night and Saturday matinee, indicates the popularity that "The Lilliputians" enjoy in Atlanta.

Tomorrow night at the Lyceum Mr. Theodore Hamilton and the company which supports Mr. Joseph Jefferson will present "Pudd'nhead Wilson." The company is the original Joseph Jefferson company and is presenting this extremely popular play while the eminent old master of the art of acting is taking a two weeks' rest. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Jr., is the leading man to Mr. Hamilton, who, by the way, is a son of our city. His periods are beautiful and the company will give a matinee Saturday, but will not appear on Saturday night.

Says one writer, reporting the play: "No one who has seen Mark Twain's masterpiece of dramatic fiction, 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' in all the splendor of its simple surroundings, with its state utterance so exact in truth, so pregnant with the poetry of nature, so soothing in its well-mellowed shades, and yet so intense with the burning pantomime of eyes and hearts aflame with love, will never forget this most beautiful and sweetly lyrical poem of 'Peace on earth and good will toward all mankind.'"

## ADAIR RETIRES IN FAVOR OF BROWN

County Commissioners Elect Walter R. Brown Chairman for 1898.

HE WAS NOMINATED BY ADAIR

Board Re-Elects All Old Committees for the Ensuing Year.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMISSIONERS NAMED

Election Occupied Most of the Meeting. Tax Collector Stewart's Splendid Showing.

COMMISSIONER WALTER BROWN was chosen chairman of the county commissioners at the regular monthly meeting of that body yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting was the first



MR. WALTER R. BROWN.

Elected to the Chairmanship of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton County To Succeed Mr. Forrest Adair.

of the year and the one at which the chairman of the board and the county officers are elected.

Chairman Forrest Adair, who has served during the past year, was nominated for the position, but emphatically declined to be re-elected, and asked the privilege of nominating the next chairman. He nominated Mr. Brown, who was unanimously chosen by the board.

The county officers who are under the direct supervision of the county commissioners were also elected. Without an exception they remain the same. There was no opposition; and aside from the fact that Commissioners Rosser and Palmer were in favor of reducing the salaries of the county physician and courthouse janitor from \$1,500 to \$1,200 per year there was not even the semblance of a clash. This was opposed by the other members, and the salaries remain the same.

The officers are as follows: Superintendent of public works, T. J. Davidson; county physician, Dr. J. L. McDaniel; assessor, Dr. R. L. Hope; county attorney, John Corbin; auditor, J. J. Donnelly; C. M. Tucker, engineer; J. C. P. Johnson; watchman, W. R. Johnson; clock keeper, J. M. Charles; South Atlanta District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; Oak Grove District, 110th G. M. W. C. Copeland; T. T. Thompson; J. S. Power; North Atlanta District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; Adams District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; East Point District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; South Point District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; Peachtree District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; Edgewood District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; Battle Hill District, 1224 G. M. T. L. Bishop; George Lowndes; J. W. Alexander; Toward by Corey.

The commissioners in one or two of the districts have asked the board to relieve them from further service, and several changes will be made at the next meeting. Committees the same. The committee of the commissioners will remain the same. They are as follows: ALMSHOUSE. Rosser, chairman; Adair, Brown, Palmer, chairman; Rosser, Spaulding. MINUTES. Palmer, chairman; Spaulding, Rosser. AD AIR. Adair, chairman; Brown, Palmer. PUBLIC WORKS. Spaulding, chairman; Brown, Adair. PRINTING AND COURTHOUSE SUP. Palmer, chairman; Rosser, Spaulding. ROADS AND BRIDGES. Brown, chairman; Rosser, Adair.

The first business before the board yesterday morning was the opening and receiving of bids for the two boilers to be placed in the new jail. Eight bids were received, and after having been read, were referred to the chief constructor and the committee on buildings. Immediately after this the election of a chairman took place, and Mr. Brown was given the chair. Ex-Chairman Adair was elected vice chairman. On taking his seat Chairman Brown made a few appropriate remarks on the work the board had done during the past year and what was before it for the ensuing year. He said the board had made great progress on the roads of the county, and had almost completed a jail building which was worth the pride of any county. The board has before it for the coming year, he said, work on the roads, which was one

of great importance. The courthouse matter was under consideration, and the committee would stand ready to go before courts at the hearing next Saturday and try and have all obstacles removed. Commissioner Palmer, of the legislation committee, called attention to the fact that an act had been passed by the general assembly making it a crime for a person to open or molest any macadam road without the authority of the county commissioners.

The chairman of the prison committee was instructed to communicate with or go before the prison committee in regard to matters pertaining to county prisoners.

**Tax Collector Breaks a Record.** The building committee stated that the new jail had not been completed on January 1st, and that the company had been notified that it would be held to the default. The matter of the default of \$15 per day was referred to the county attorney. It was stated as the opinion of the engineer that it will be some time before the jail is completed.

The committee on roads stated that very little money could be invested in chert roads this year. There is at present only a small amount of money at the disposal of this department.

One of the most important reports before the commissioners was that of Tax Collector A. P. Stewart. The feature of this was the nullus bona list, which was the smallest ever presented to the board. It showed the amount of uncollected taxes



COMMISSIONER H. E. W. PALMER.

covered that one school building had used over \$200 worth of water in one month, when the net sum should not have been over \$10.

The water officials have determined to put a check on this waste and if the appropriation is granted they will keep a strict account of all water used in public institutions.

This will not only result in a great saving of water, but will aid in actually determining the amount of water pumped into the city. The council was also asked to appropriate \$1,000 for the purchase of a strip of land near Hemphill station, the owners of which claim the city is trespassing on their territory.

A resolution providing for the purchase of 5,000 feet of six-inch pipe to be laid in various parts of the city was referred to the pipe committee.

A committee was appointed to revise the rules and regulations governing the system and to report to the board as soon as possible. The present regulations are not adequate for the proper government of the department.

It was decided to hold the annual election of officers in February hereafter, instead of January, in order to fix salaries after the finance committee of the council makes the regular appropriations.

The meeting was harmonious throughout, and the prospects are good for a successful year's work.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THESE**

Bob Kent and W. H. Tibbs May Have Trouble Ahead.

Bob Kent, alias L. A. Williams, and W. H. Tibbs, two white men, were arrested last night by Detectives Wooten and Hewitt on the charge of disorderly conduct. They were ordered held after trial and according to the story told by the detectives they may yet land in the penitentiary.

It is said that the two men cornered a stranger in the city and were the point of robbing him when the officers arrived. It is charged that Kent and Tibbs had knock-out whisky in readiness and were themselves drinking from glasses with false bottoms. The detectives say that they saw the men holding the glasses to their lips and inviting the stranger to drink with them.

It appears that he had displayed some money and this is said to be the motive for the alleged contemplated robbery. Both Kent and Tibbs protested that they had no intention of robbing the man. They were confined in the barracks and later in the night Kent claimed to be ill.

He commenced groaning and stretching himself on the floor as if in his last agony. Dr. Hurt was summoned and after an examination announced that the man was shamming. Kent was given morphine and in a few moments was apparently in good health. Their cases will be called before Recorder Calhoun this afternoon.

**GREENWALD TO HOLD LYCEUM.**

Rumor That He Will Give Up Lease Is Emphatically Denied.

The rumor to the effect that Henry Greenwood, lessee, would give up the Lyceum theater at the close of this season is emphatically denied by Mr. William Sharpe, manager of the theater. Mr. Sharpe is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Greenwood, in which he states that he intends to run the Lyceum as long as his lease lasts and does not intimate that he will not renew the lease. Mr. Sharpe says: "The rumor, which was absolutely without foundation, was spread by Mr. Jeffrey, well of the Otis Skinner company. Why he did this I cannot imagine, because he had no authority for it and no grounds on which to base such a statement."

Mr. Sharpe states that a summer opera company will be on at this summer with a regular change of repertoire. The lease held by Mr. Greenwood is for twelve years and lacks eight years of expiring.

**OFFICERS GO TO NEW ORLEANS.**

Fifth Regiment Sends Men To Form Court Martial at That Place.

Captain E. L. Randall, Lieutenant J. M. T. Parrello and Lieutenant F. E. Bainford, attached to the Fifth regiment of the army stationed at Fort McPherson, left the post yesterday morning for New Orleans for official duty. The number of officers at that place not being sufficient to form a court martial, the officers of the Fifth were ordered to go there to make up a complete court. They will be absent for some time.

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## A PANIC IN CHINA.

Dinner Sets.

100-piece semi-porcelain dinner sets, in two different decorations—one a scroll, and the other a flower design, for only \$8.00

112-piece set, Vienna China, decorated in a pink or violet flower design, with gold traced handles, worth \$35, for . . . \$21.50

100-piece set, Vienna China in the new winter pattern, delicately decorated in old gold, worth \$37.50, for . . . \$22.50

Tea Sets.

56 pieces, Vienna China, decorated with a beautiful flower design in purple, pink or steel gray, worth \$9, for . . . \$6.50

Chamber Sets.

We have only just received a shipment of Chamber sets that were bought for the holidays. We want to close them out anyhow. So we offer them like this:

One line of an entirely new shape, containing 10 pieces, delicately tinted in different colors, and with stippled gold edges, worth \$7.50, for . . . \$5.00

Another line, of K. T. & K. porcelain ware, 12 pieces, in the new "Georgia" pattern, in blue and pink, with heavy gold edges and handles, worth \$12.50; for . . . \$9.00

Some Little Things.

At 5c Each.

Glass olive dishes.  
Glass cream pitchers.  
Glass plates.  
Glass fruit bowls (6 inches).

At 10c Each.

Glass syrup pitcher, with patent nickel top.  
8-inch glass oval dishes.  
Covered butter dishes.  
Covered sugar dishes.

**Douglas & Davison**  
57 TO 61 WHITEHALL.

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Six miles east of Atlanta on Georgia railroad, connected with the city by two electric lines. Spacious grounds and elegant buildings with all modern improvements. Liberal curriculum, full and able faculty. Best advantages in music and art. Spring term begins January 19th. For catalogue containing full information address the president,

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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.



WOODBURY'S

Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream make the grandest toilet combination known for the skin, scalp, complexion and teeth. They are sold everywhere, 25c each. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks use mailed on receipt of 25c. J. H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 127 W. 43rd St., New York.

**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, November 8, 1897.** John W. Grant, administrator of estate of Albert Watts, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

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The Original & Genuine  
Worcestershire SAUCE  
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**TANSY PILLS!**  
GUARANTY: "These Pills cure, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc."











